

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. , P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1998

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Elizabeth Campbell:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				2,215.32				2,215.32
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	Dollar .....		824.00						824.00
Orest Deychakiwsky:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				2,860.46				2,860.46
Slovakia .....	Dollar .....		1,080.00						1,080.00
Robert Hand:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				2,215.32				2,215.32
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	Dollar .....		950.00						950.00
Janice Helwig:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				5,329.94				5,329.94
Austria .....	Dollar .....		13,515.96						13,515.96
Karen Lord:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				4,182.96				4,182.96
Norway .....	Dollar .....		1,000.00						1,000.00
Erika Schlager:									
United States .....	Dollar .....				2,091.41				2,091.41
Denmark .....	Dollar .....		1,422.00						1,422.00
Hungary .....	Dollar .....		1,153.00						1,153.00
			19,944.96		18,895.41				38,840.37

ALFONSE D'AMATO,  
Chairman, Commission on  
Security and Cooperation in Europe, Sept. 30, 1998.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER FROM JULY 1, TO SEPT. 30, 1998

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tim Hutchinson:									
Turkey .....	Dollar .....		261.00						261.00
India .....	Rupee .....	55,902	1,320.00					55,902	1,320.00
Pakistan .....	Rupee .....	21,872	476.00					21,872	476.00
United States .....	Dollar .....				1,729.75				1,729.75
A. Christopher Bryant:									
Germany .....	Dollar .....		836.13						836.13
United States .....	Dollar .....				686.70				686.70
Sally Walsh:									
France .....	Franc .....	3,763.40	620.00					3,763.40	620.00
Russia .....	Dollar .....		626.00						626.00
Germany .....	Mark .....	426.53	221.00					426.53	221.00
United States .....	Dollar .....		297.00						297.00
Randy Scheunemann:									
India .....	Rupee .....	165,334.4	3904.00					165,334.4	3904.00
Turkey .....	Dollar .....		261.00						261.00
Randy Scheunemann:									
Pakistan .....	Rupee .....	21,872	476.00					21,872	476.00
Nepal .....	Dollar .....		530.00						530.00
Ireland .....	Pound .....	181.84	254.00					181.84	254.00
Sri Lanka .....	Rupee .....	10,732.50	162.00					10,732.50	162.00
Syria .....	Dollar .....		234.00						234.00
Total .....			10,478.13		2,416.45				12,894.58

TRENT LOTT, Majority Leader, Dec. 18, 1998.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### TRIBUTE TO LEO CHERNE

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today with bittersweet feelings to pay tribute to a dear friend, Leo Cherne. Leo died on January 12, 1999 at the age of 86. What a huge loss we mourn, but what an exemplary life we commemorate. Indeed, I think it safe to say Leo Cherne's life helped to redeem the 20th century.

I met Leo in 1954 when I became director of public relations for the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Leo, an enormously successful lawyer, economist, and businessman, had become chairman of the IRC in 1951 (after joining the board of directors in 1946). He took over for Reinhold Niebuhr, one of this century's greatest theologians. Leo served as chairman for over forty years. Then, indefatigable as he was, he served as chairman emeritus until his death.

Under Leo's stewardship, the IRC grew into the largest refugee relief and resettlement organization in the world. His commitment to refugees and human rights was steadfast, and made a difference in the lives of hundreds of thousands of forsaken people over the last half century. I guess he took to heart Niebuhr's observation that "Life has no meaning except in terms of responsibility."

Leo co-founded the Research Institute of America in 1936; it grew out of his efforts to advise businessmen on how to comply with the new Social Security law. He served as its executive director for approximately 50 years. At the end of World War II he accompanied General Douglas MacArthur to Japan to assist with economic recovery there. In 1953, Leo—a fierce anti-Communist—excoriated Senator Joseph McCarthy for his demagoguery and disregard for civil rights. In 1956, when Soviet tanks rumbled into Budapest to crush the Hungarian uprising, Leo was

at the border to help desperate Hungarians flee their country, and to bear witness. He advised presidents from Franklin Roosevelt to George Bush. He served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board from 1973 to 1991.

In 1984, President Reagan conferred upon Leo the highest award a civilian can receive: the United States Medal of Freedom. President Reagan's citation stated,

Since the 1930s, Leo Cherne has stepped forward with brilliance, energy and moral passion, and helped this nation overcome countless challenges. His lifetime devotion to aiding his country and to serving the cause of human freedom, especially through his work on behalf of refugees, reflects the strong and generous character of a man who deserves the respect and gratitude of all Americans.

In 1989 Elie Wiesel nominated Leo for the Nobel Peace Prize; he deserved that too. He did receive France's Legion of Honor award, Germany's Commander Cross, and the United Nations' Gold Medal of Peace.

All the while he was an accomplished sculptor! His bust of Abraham Lincoln was in the White House. His bust of Eleanor Roosevelt is in the White House. His bust of John Kennedy is in the Berlin square Kennedy made famous with his "Ich Bin Ein Berliner" speech. One bust, of Robert Frost, resides in the Department of the Interior, while another, of Albert Schweitzer, is in the Smithsonian.

How fondly I recall, when I was with the IRC, the evenings Leo and I would spend at the White Horse Tavern after work! We recited the poem Dylan Thomas wrote to his father, who was dying, "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night":

DO NOT GO GENTLE INTO THAT GOOD NIGHT

Do not go gentle into that good night,  
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
Though wise men at their end know dark is right,  
Because their words had forked no lightning they  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright  
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight,  
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way,  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight  
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.  
And you, my father, there on the sad height,  
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears, I pray.  
Do not go gentle into that good night.  
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Leo did not "go gentle into that good night." He fought pronounced illnesses for many years while he continued to live a productive life. He raged against the "dying of the light" with the same tenacity he showed fighting totalitarianism as one of our very best "Cold Warriors".

My wife, Liz, and I miss Leo dearly. Leo is survived by his brother, Jack Cherne, and by his daughter, Gail Gambino, and his granddaughter Erica Lynn Gambino. All are in our thoughts and prayers. The contributions he made to society cannot be overstated and are not likely to be duplicated. He was a giant among men.●

IN HONOR OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GATESWORTH AT ONE MCKNIGHT PLACE

● Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, as a U.S. Senator from Missouri, I take great pleasure in honoring The Gatesworth at One McKnight Place as

it celebrates its 10th anniversary. The Gatesworth is to be commended for its outstanding work in providing the highest quality of services, social programs, and activities to senior adults in the St. Louis community.

This organization and those individuals associated with it have demonstrated the true spirit of benevolence. The Gatesworth's commitment to serving our seniors through integrity, innovation, and vision is truly an inspiration. The staff of the Gatesworth is to be commended for its hard work and dedication to providing gracious hospitality and a strong tradition of valued service. Your example of compassion and generosity serves as a model for all Missourians.

Again, let me congratulate The Gatesworth at One McKnight Place as it celebrates its 10th year. I wish this organization continued success.●

SUPPORT OF THE WELLSTONE/HARKIN "SUNSHINE" MOTION

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the Wellstone/Harkin motion. This motion would allow open Senate debate during the Impeachment trial. Mr. Chief Justice, the American people should not be excluded from one of the most important Senate deliberations in United States history.

The result of the debates and discussions over the next days or weeks could require the removal of the President of the United States for the first time in our nation's 222 year history. In our deliberations, my colleagues and I will contemplate no less than reversing the outcome of an election in which nearly 100 million Americans cast their vote. Such a significant decision, a decision with such profound consequences, should not be reached behind closed doors.

I believe my constituents and all Americans deserve to hear Senate deliberations from Senators—not leakers and speculators and commentators.

From my earliest days as a Baltimore social worker to my tenure as a United States Senator, I have lived by the principle that the public has a right to know and a right to be heard. This principle is no less important when a Presidential Impeachment trial is underway. It is more important than ever.

Now, some of my colleagues have said that these deliberations should be closed because we are jurors and jurors' deliberations are kept secret in a court of law. But let me tell you that this Senate tribunal cannot be compared to a simple court of law. Of course, the law is the foundation for our work in the Senate. But as my colleague from Iowa, Senator HARKIN, noted during the trial, we are more than jurors.

We are representatives of our nation. We are given responsibilities to deliberate on matters of public importance and vote in the public interest. Never was that more true than in the Senate Trial in which we are now engaged.

The United States Senate is, ultimately, the public's institution—not ours. It is for them we work and it is to them we owe our continued service. I hope and believe we serve the institution well and that our stewardship gives credit and credence to the wisdom of our Founding Fathers. By keeping our deliberations open, we will do service to the American public we serve, this institution we cherish, and those Founding Fathers we revere.

I absolutely will not support closing the doors to the public and hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting the Sunshine motion.●

INCREASING U.S. MARITIME COMPETITIVENESS

● Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, Congressional and Administrative action is needed to strengthen the U.S. maritime industry and level the playing field in the international shipping arena.

This vital industry serves our nation's security by providing essential elements of our sealift capability—loyal crews and commercial ships. This sealift capability is required to project and sustain power abroad and preserve U.S. access to world trade. Two hundred years ago, protecting the U.S. merchant marine was one of the Navy's important missions. Today, the threat to the U.S. maritime industry is just as real. It may not come not from Barbary pirates, but the competitive disadvantages imposed by both this country and other countries are just as dangerous.

Mr. President, the U.S. maritime industry has been the world leader in innovation over the last 30 years. It had to be, because it competes in the world arena with one hand tied behind its back. International maritime trade has become increasingly dominated by foreign flags-of-convenience. A number of small countries have decided to generate revenue by creating ship registries and tax havens that impose few responsibilities or costs on their users. Unfortunately, this has also resulted in poor compliance with international safety standards and evasion of pollution liability.

America's fleet meets the most stringent safety standards and operates in a higher tax environment, and has steadily lost ground to these flag-convenience fleets. This situation is reaching the point where the U.S. commercial fleet's ability to meet our national security requirements may soon be in jeopardy.

Mr. President, the solution to this problem has two parts. First, we must hold other countries accountable for providing reciprocity in access to maritime trade and meeting international standards for vessel safety, crew training, and preventing pollution. The